A Dissertation on Typhus Fever
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I prefer being examined before the Faculty

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Typhus Fever

The existence of this disease in the United States, as an Epidemic, has long been known; having desolated the fairest portions of its wide extended territories. From the varied forms in which it has appeared in different parts of the Country, different appellations have been conferred on it; the most common of which are Pneumonia Typhoides &c. That the disease has assumed Pneumonic symptoms, which gave rise to this particular name, cannot be denied, particularly in the North, where diseases of the pulmonary Organs exist, as a common occurrence; but it is equally certain, that the appellation is misapplied, as the disease exists in that portion of the Country, in which I reside. If the character of a few of the most prominent symptoms, should entitle a disease to a particular name, it should certainly be designated by different appellations, according as it appeared in the summer, or winter, evidently partaking more of the Bilious character, in the former months, than in those

of any other. As it appears in the winter, it certainly has many, if not all the symptoms of genuine Typhus; and should be designated by that appellation. The Pulmonary Organs are seldom affected, and when they are, it proves infinitely the mildest form which the disease appears. I have but little to say, concerning the contagious character of this disease, as it exists in our Country; not being in posession of any facts of a positive nature, which would justify me, either in affirming, or denying the existence of such argument. The circumstance of its attacking whole Neighbourhoods, as it were simultaneously, as also its affecting persons, who had not had any communication with the sick, are facts, which would lead us to conclude that, it owed its origin to an atmospherical distemperature. That the disease, in its last stages, in crowded, confined, and illy ventilated rooms, where cleanliness has not been observed, is rendered contagious, I am willing to admit; and such

perhaps is the way, in which contagion first origina
ted; but these are circumstances which we do not
often see, and which would, in my opinion
enable the extreme vessels, in this, as in almost
all other Typhoid stages of fever, to secrete, and
diminate a poison, capable of reproducing itself
in persons, whose systems have been rendered
susceptible of its impression, when brought with
in the confined sphere of its action. Whatever has
a tendency to depress or enervate the corporal, or
mental powers, may give rise to the disease; the
most frequent of which, are fasting, or watching,
excessive evacuations, anxiety, want of nutritious
food, confined air; but above all marsh mias-
mata, and cold, conjoined with moisture, to which
the Negroes and poorer Class of Whites are partic-
ularly exposed. Although as I before said, the Negroes
and poorer Class of society, are more subject to
its attacks, than persons in better circumstances
Yet there are none, entirely exempt from its

ravages, as we often see it in the wealthy, and voluptu-ous. Its greater prevalence, and more frequent mortal-ity, in Neighbourhoods contiguous to sources of marsh exhalations, than others, in different situations, pointed out an obvious source of its origin. To give a discription, of all the various forms, and symptoms, under which it appeared, would require more time, and labour, than I can at present bestow: and shall therefore, be compelled to confine myself, in the description of the disease, to its most common form. An attack of the disease is characterised by some lassitude, weariness, indisposition to motion, nausea, some degree of head-ache, frequent chills, succeeded by flushes of heat, pulse somewhat accelerated, but small and ~~easily~~ com-pressible, bowels constipated, tongue white and furred, sometimes yellow, some uneasiness in the limbs and back - It is no uncommon occurrence for the patient to continue in this situation for some two or three days, when the symptoms

will suffer a remarkable exacerbation, the patient be attacked with violent head ache, nausea vomiting of dark bilious matter, sometimes clear bile, to a considerable amount; rigors, succeeded by intense heat over the whole body, great gastric disturb; a general uneasiness, pulse very variable sometimes full and quick, and sometimes compressible; at other times it will be weak, weak and irregular, at a great loss of bridle, at the wrist. During these exacerbations the patient is able to stand, or even walk, but still he complains of weakness and debility; the tongue, in which before was moist, becomes dry, and parched, and if desired to put it out, it becomes tremulous. As the disease advances, the debility of the muscles of voluntary motion, becomes more considerable, the patient is incapable of getting up, often lies on his back; complains much of his head, confusion of ideas wandering of the imagination, sometimes delirium, though the patient is more frequently stupid than violent;

pulse frequent, weak and irregular. He continues sullen, and mutters to himself, as if brooding over something that distresses him, or moans continually, dozes frequently, and speaks incoherently; pulse increases in frequency, and becomes weaker. At a more advanced stage, respiration becomes hurried, and laborious, the tongue becomes covered with a thick, brown humour; for, the mouth is dry, and clammy, and similar incrustations take place around the teeth, and lips. At a more advanced stage, the tongue becomes black, and deep chaps, form on its surface: a corresponding change takes place in the mucous, bounding the lips and teeth; the breath becomes hot and very offensive the skin is remarkably hot dry and inclined, during the ensuation described by some Authors, as of a lilac hue: The patient lies on his back, with his eyes half open; the extremities become cold; the pulse

becomes so weak and quick, as scarcely to be counted; it stops entirely; pitch, the bed-clothes, stupor, coma subsultus tendinum, involuntary evacuations, convulsions, and death closes the tragic scene!!

It not unfrequently happens, that an ichorous Diarrhoea comes on towards the close of the disease, (particularly if the bowels have been suffered to remain costive) and carries off the patient. Hemorrhage occurring in the advanced stages, is unfavourable particularly from the bowels. I do not recollect to have seen a patient recover, who discharged a considerable quantity of dark coloured fluid, somewhat resembling coffee grounds, which almost always attends a fatal termination of the disease. The collection of white matter, at the inner canthus of the eye, was unfavourable. I saw a patient lying with eyes half open, exposing the white of the eye ball, was unfavourable. The vomiting of worms, was one of the most deadly symptoms. A favourable termination

was treated [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
with a [illegible] Digitalis, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], with a [illegible] [illegible] a patient [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as a favorable sign. We [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] about the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
known [illegible] incurable [illegible]. The [illegible] of
[illegible] mentioned by authors, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
continues three or four weeks; but [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] two months, and the patient [illegible] [illegible]
more debilitated. It is [illegible] about the tenth
day for the disease to show some symptoms,
a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] appearances, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the disease. From an all
[illegible] consideration of all the symptoms, more
[illegible] as characteristic, an attack of [illegible]
[illegible] should be [illegible] to locate this disease, in the
stomach. Owing to the prejudices of the age,
we have never made dissections with a view.

to determine the precise seat of its attack; we can only draw our deductions from an attentive consideration of its most prominent symptoms. It has been the custom, immemorially, to prescribe emetics at the commencement of this disease; which, yielding to the pathological views, which we have taken of the nature of this disease, then by a wish to relieve the most gastric distress, heat & vomiting, the usual & invariable attendants; we have usually, when called, at the onset, commenced the treatment, with the opposite, or emetic. From the very prompt, or immediate relief, which this sometimes afforded, they were brought into frequent use, and continued to be employed with very variable success, proving emetical, or injurious, as they were used, earlier or later, in the progress of the disease; and the sudden, and fatal termination, of three or four cases, from this course, they then for a whole time an almost total neglect. Such was the sudden &

fatal termination of one case, in which an Emetic had been used; that it gave rise to a report, that Arsenic had been given, in place of Antimony; and the young man, who prescribed it, had well nigh lost his reputation, from this circumstance. It was my misfortune, to witness the pernicious effects of this formula, in the case of one of my Patients, to whom six grains of Tartar Emetic had been exhibited, in divided doses, by my Preceptor. It was in the second month of pregnancy. The patient was, in fact, a Girl of Fifteen; with all the marks of a vigorous constitution, and the uterus apparently mild; she was attacked with frequent retchings, nausea, and occasional vomiting, with a bitter taste, quick and compressible; though not very weak - some giddiness of the head, but no delirium or confusion of ideas. Under these circumstances, the Emetic Tartar was exhibited, as before mentioned, in divided doses untill, full vomiting was induced. The patient

discharged a considerable quantity of dark, bilious matter, which became more of the colour of common bile, at the close. As well as we could recollect, it was at noon, four or five hours after which, she had a discharge by stool, which came off in a considerable quantity of green and matter. She was now put to bed, and was given some wine. The pain, the nausea, the prostration of the exertion, was considerably increased, in strength, and frequency, which, it seemed but a few moments, after the patient was put to bed - only a slight degree of moisture was observable, on the face, and neck. It was a time worth the trouble, if in the patient hay, we were hastily called back, to see the Girl. We did so, and to our great surprise, found the patient almost entirely without a pulse, at the wrist, which very soon afterwards stopped entirely: breathing slowly, and laboriously, and the extremities growing cold. In this situation, a considerable quantity of wine was exhibited; but without the

blind appetite never applied but bricks to the
lower extremities, and in consequence produce
[illegible] unaccompanied with the tremendous
[illegible] of [illegible], retching, and vomiting, nor
[illegible], at the same time, by these means, so
successful in producing a perspiration, at the
wrist; but he was great regard, upon that the
[illegible] [illegible] granted, as only a measure;
and although the most active stimulants
were exhibited, we had the mortification to see
our patient sink into the arms of death.
A knowledge of this, and a perusal of similar
cases to these, has led some practi-
tioners of their entire inutility, that I have heard
some of them remark, that they would as soon
think of administering to a patient, in syphilis
forty grains of Mercury, as a common dose of Tartar
Emetic. From our observations, in the use of this
medicine, in the diseases both upon the skin and disease,
and in some instances, in which I have prohibited it,

since it can hardly be conceived that it exhibited on the first day of the attack, it is highly proper to avert the impending most immediately, or if it does not prove so completely successful, it will considerably mitigate the most distressing symptoms, by discharging from the stomach, a quantity of offensive matter, which could not do otherwise than aggravate the disease.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Charles Maxxx, on this occasion, analogous to that of a diuretic; as I have frequently seen the action of a Cathartic followed by a mild sweat of the great heat of the surface; and even a gentle perspiration in some cases, has followed. It has of late years been recommended by some, to trust the cure of Hydrothorax almost entirely to the action of Cathartics, which they say

so far, as I believe the patient, however, in spite of the great. What I do, with the result of the review, in the hands of those who make these reports, cannot be denied. But notwithstanding the high authority, I am unwilling to admit, I must question their absolute applicability, to every case; for I have in my practice seen cases which have occurred among us. In one case which I have recently had, I have seen them dispel the low delirium, remove ulceration of the skin, be followed by a large quantity of feculent matter from the intestines. The case in which had been dull, and general, became more acute, and the pulse rendered less frequent. But such temporary results can only be expected in the first, and so to stages of the disease, when the bowels had long remained costive, (as in the last stage) under similar circumstances. I have seen on the contrary, many patients harassed up, by their frequent use — while I caution against the daily use of Cathartics, in this disease; let me not be understood to mean

[illegible] think [illegible]

[illegible] as far as my limited experience has taught me (not excepting even the use of blood-letting in the inflammatory stage) in which the powers of the animal economy are contracted, either so much relaxed, apathy and prostration, as by the application of cold water to the skin, cure the environmental of typhus and of some other fevers.

The experiment on itself, in its effect, all the rational hopes, which we indulge in this case of the disease, and which we securely anticipated it would possess; and it is not only the most effectual febrifuge; but it is in fact, the only remedy, and a remedy which will not disappoint the

application; the patient is under such circumstances
[illegible] the application, on no more instances,
within six to immediate improvement of the symp-
toms, and the [illegible], on the continuance of
the patient, produced by sign in the body, with
cold water. Invariably, in the course of a few minutes
(if it has not been misapplied) the pulse has been
increased in frequency; the thirst has abated,
the tongue has become more moist, and in some
cases a copious perspiration has succeeded; or if this
does not happen, the skin is found to be soft, and cool,
[illegible] to the natural state.

The morbid heat, it is true, is liable to return, and
also the distressing symptoms; but a repetition
of the application [illegible] the same
beneficial effects, as at first; and I would here mention,
that although it may be used with more
freedom, in the first, and second stages of the disease;
yet it is equally proper, in the last, only requiring
a little more caution in its use.

the rules, by which we are to be guided in the use of this remedy, have been detailed at some length, by Currie of Liverpool; and I shall therefore only mention two of the most important.

1st Never to use it, unless the heat be steadily above the natural standard, or when there is any degree of chilliness ~~ex~~ present

2nd Be certain that the patient's skin is not moist. Whether this remedy proves serviceable, by making an impression on the surface, which being communicated to the system by sympathy, [illegible] breaking to correct the morbid associations, in which the disease is said to consist; or merely by abstracting the superabundant heat; thereby [illegible] [illegible], or [illegible] perspiration, it is not my object, at present, to determine: nor do I know, that we should gain much, if we were in possession of the fact. — Should we not have succeeded, in arresting the progress of the disease, by the use of Emetics, Cathartics and cold water; we should next resort to Diaphoretics.

In the selection of the articles of this class, we should recollect, that there is, often a considerable degree of excitement and commotion, and that [illegible] in time, [illegible] all other cases, [illegible] to adapt the [illegible] of the remedy, to the exact [illegible] of the system. The mild [illegible] will often be found to answer best; and of these, [illegible], especially to the Spirits Mindereri, the Eupatorium Perfoliatum, the Saline Draught, or the Dulcamara [illegible] either alone, or combined with Laudanum, and Antimonial wine, taken at the [illegible] of [illegible] baths, [illegible], [illegible], or tea, [illegible] bath; [illegible] mild, warm, beverages, will be often found efficient. [illegible] in [illegible], in the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] must be [illegible] that [illegible] the case, does this remedy exhibit more beneficial results, than in the one under consideration; at whatever time it may be instituted. To ensure more completely,

to effects, it should be accompanied by purgatives, but given at an earlier period, in accordance with the desired end. When, however, we have to deal with inducing salivation, a purge other evacuations, of no minor importance.

Prior to constantly leaving out the irritation, a quantity of fluid, secreted by the small vessels, which then on their surface thus, if covered by a coat, would cause by their acrid, or irritating, and could not fail, to produce an aggravation of the disease, by adding to the general irritation, increasing the thirst, and dryness of the mouth, and the intense heat of the surface. A few grains of Calomel, in such circumstances, will produce effects, the most beneficial, ~~[illegible]~~ &c. &c. I know of no remedy, which is more serviceable, in correcting the morbid secretions, from the stomach and alimentary canal, than the one, under consideration. When water, and other drinks just to allay thirst, a few grains of this medicine

administered every three, or four hours, will often effectually relieve this distressing sensation. I can with perfect confidence say, that I never have seen a fatal die, after vaccination came on, provided a smooth quality of skin was given to support the system, on the receiving of the mercurial irritation. The tetriquative diarrhoea, formerly alluded to, is less to come on, after such a course. In the state of inequal excitement, whatever may have been the cause, if the fever continues above a few days, always succeeds that of debility, and a corresponding change, in our treatment, now becomes obviously necessary. The only indication, to be pursued now, is to increase, or support the power of the sanguiferous system, which is, to be done 1st by an attention to diet, as far as the state of the digestive organs will admit of it; & 2nd by the use of strengthening medicines. 1st In Typhus, the power of the digestive organs

although pretty limited, is not totally exposed, or some alteration to diet, is necessary. It is of great consequence, not to permit the stomach to remain long empty. See John Pringle's observations. Perhaps there is no great, more necessary, than never to let the patient, when he is remarkably low, without taking something cordial, or nourishing, as I have seen many, in a precarious sinking condition, sink past recovery, by being allowed to perish without any support, about the time of the crisis. Do positively be wise, never shirk an case of distinction, to be prematurely worn, even if the day are right; the patient should be accustomed to take it, as he will never ask for it.

Delirium, Arrowroot or Sago, should be had recourse to; or a meal will be found very convenient, in an country practice, and not less beneficial, is, a kind of soup made by boiling the meal of Indian corn in a quantity of boiling water, to which, should be added, wine, nutmeg, & sugar.

ness is a home-made prescription; that I am confident, it will not be found to be simply the best known remedy.

2d We come now to that part of the treatment of this disease, on which all Practitioners agree as to the great indication to be fulfilled. But few of them agree, as to the means to be employed. While all seem agreed with respect to the propriety of using the medicines, strictly known as tonics, or febrifuges; they differ widely, respecting those, to which the name of stimulants has been more exclusively applied. The chief of these, are Opium, wine and the Alkali. By many Practitioners, the latter is rejected, as stimulant; but much benefit may be derived, from this medicine, by combining it with wine whey it may be given in the following form Rx Carb. Am. Mach. Alum gr. Pulv. Gum Arab. gr. Aqua vent. ℥j dose Pour Hate.

When some obstain, also, that are against the employment of Opium, for the purpose of increasing

[illegible] not to [illegible] the [illegible] and to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] but only employed, to the morbid symptoms, such as low delirium, and typhoid diarrhœa. These are mentioned often as opposed and hence opium displays a decided superiority in these complicated cases. It may not be amiss to remark, that delirium may arise, in two different stages of this disease. That which occurs in the latter stages, is to be regarded as a sign, but that in the second, which is almost always well. In such cases, the use of the liberal use of the remedy just mentioned, is opium. When it does so, it is opportune to be used in conjunction with cold water, and a blister applied over the head. Blisters in this stage of the disease, are productive of the most beneficial effects; and should in every case be applied to the epigastrium. But to return to the use of diaphoretics; there is no little difference of opinion, as to the quantity to be administered, in this stage

of the disease. When in a patient labouring under symptoms of extreme debility and of nervous symptoms, almost uniformly relieved by a considerable quantity of wine; it is natural for us to conclude, to persuade ourselves that the use of stimulants; but an attentive observer will look beyond its immediate effects, and will then readily see a sufficient reason to doubt the safety of this practice. He will find that the temporary excitement he has produced is succeeded by a greater degree of debility than that, which the stimulus had removed; and if he perseveres in this method, in a large proportion of cases, the pulse upon the whole will gradually become more frequent and feeble, till it ceases altogether. Besides the apparent good effect of wine in a short time after its exhibition, Physicians have been led to an excessive use of it, in typhus, by another observation; the comparatively small effect it produces.

But it is to be recollected that wine in typhus

and previous hysteria excitement than in health in proportion as the remission [illegible] is less; and hence, our [illegible], should not be prescribed in a state of excitement, equal to that of health; but at a period when we shall have some sinking, low, and [illegible] the pulse. I could not consider the quantity, as the great practical inquiry, that in one case, would be sufficient to accomplish this purpose, would in other instances, be too great; or perhaps, on another occasion, prove an opiate. I have in some cases, given as much as three pints in the day, with a decided increase of excitement, than I have in other cases by one third the quantity.

When the pulse is still too frequent; when the patient complains of weakness, anxiety, a desire for something to support her strength, although these symptoms do not appear as if indicative of danger, the exhibition of wine is proper.

When the skin is hot, and dry, and parched, and thirst, and restlessness, and a frequent pulse; if we administer the wine, we shall find, that the hot skin, restlessness, and dry &c, will be considerably increased, to the manifest injury of the patient. But to lessen the fever, to reduce the temperature of the skin, by sponging with cold water, we shall give most agreeable results; and which should always be attended to, before administering the wine, or any other stimulus.

Here we may be permitted to remark, that two of the greatest evils, with which we have to contend, in the treatment of this disease, are the scarcity, &c, and bad quality, to be met with, to accommodate the quantity of stimulus, to the exigencies of the case; and the almost impossibility of getting the attendants to administer the necessary quantity of wine, during your absence. Some of them will succeed with honor, & you cannot a moment or three

ing, you in a day or two, can have left your patient with the idea, that he is taking the quantity, which you directed, he does not, perhaps, go more than one or two days in that time; and on examining, you have the mortification to find your patient, inevitably sunk beyond the power of medicine — he dies — and his death is attributed to your want of skill.

In other cases perhaps, when you examine, you find that the quantity of stimulus is, too small which had been ordered; and your patient manifestly in danger. It is useless to talk to the people, about the state of the system; of which, they know as much, as they do of Hebrew — I can only surprise, that it was not prove more frequently mortal; as we do not see our patients, in some cases, more than once, in four eight hours. Good nurses, and attendants lives, will be almost as much so, in such circumstances, as the prescription of the Physician. But when we can be with the

patient rest and diet, to suit the variation of disease, and prescribe accordingly; never in most very complicated cases, at the commencement, without. Where, from the inveteracy of the disease, the symptoms are numerous; or where we have not been called in time for good or judicious advice, and the symptoms of a particular description; such as low delirium, diarrhœa, bowels, cold extremities, quick and feeble pulse, involuntary evacuations, &c.; a high state of the bowels, and more concealed stimulants. Under such circumstances, an, Brandy, or Rum, would be; Alcohol, I find, cannot be very, in consequence of the more, powerful and effective nature of its use in cases of emergency, with a view to the action, which they produce, and, sustained by these effects, considerable quantities; it will require very skillful to keep up a sufficient degree of action, under such circumstances, than

[illegible] its ultimate state.
He would be in doubt, as to the administration of stimulants, as to a merely medical; that is, he would be as much, as will be sufficient to produce the requisite degree of excitement.
Under such circumstances, good might not be derived from the use of external applications.
It has been said by one whom I consider, as the highest medical authority in America, that blisters, in this stage of the disease, are of no kind of utility; that they seldom cure, and when they do, cure rather in the use of.
Intrusted by the weight of high authority, and nothing interest to observation and experience (which I must acknowledge has been limited), I can merely say, in reply, that when the inside of the thighs, and arms, have been rubbed with a warm cloth, or some warm liquid, and the blisters applied; I have seen them in a short time, produce a vesicle and

exciting the overall activity to [illegible] when wine had caused to produce its accustomed effect.

I have seen them employed under such circumstances, [illegible] and have never yet met with a patient injured by the practice.

Not less beneficial, in their effects, are demulcent embrocations, in their operation to the preceding remedies, may be reckoned, friction with stimulating [illegible]. An invention of Eugenio Dégéer à Bruxelles, or spirituous liquid rubbed on every part of the body, with some violent cases, succeed in restoring heat, and circulation to the extremities, after most other remedies have failed. There is no remedy, from which I have reason to derive more benefit, under such circumstances, than the Tincture Cantharidis: it should be just enough to the skin to produce, to every part of the body, with which, rays, wet with the Tincture, should be applied to the inside of the thighs, and arms; or to the side of the chest

where the practicians had been previously made.
I have one more remark to mention, and then
I have done.
I attended the Hospitals during the spring of
[illegible] last year and summer, I gave to a
patient in the last stage of phthisis, who had been
[illegible] the Medical Hygeia, as practised
[illegible] the [illegible] of this medicine, rather
[illegible] in [illegible]. He is [illegible] a Catheter in the
Oesophagus, thro' a mucus, it was injected out
in [illegible] the patient by a stable [illegible] ins-
[illegible] bility, with [illegible] symptoms were perceptible
[illegible] patient. About [illegible] after the medicine had been given, the patient was
[illegible] restored to the [illegible] and there were a
few pustulations excited on the [illegible] which
gave me some hopes of a recovery; but they
proved delusive: for in one hour the patient
expired, after the remedy was repeated,
together with a considerable quantity of Ether.

As I have observed, common as the pain proves, its appearance [illegible] this disease in no particular [illegible] cases. I have not as yet noticed one of its anomalies, which I before stated were very numerous; [illegible] the symptoms of which, it is not considered a disease,) deferring them, until I came near the close of my subject. Illustration of the various forms which it sometimes assumed; I will mention the case of a Gentleman, who, while in a recumbent posture was entirely free from a symptom, indicative of disease; he had a natural pulse; his appetite was not at all impaired; and every organ appeared to exercise its functions, with the accustomed regularity. But immediately, on attempting to rise he was attacked with giddiness and vomiting, and some uneasiness about the Epigastric region, which subsided on resuming the recumbent posture. He continued in this situation for the space of four days, during which

time [illegible] many days, in company with [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] of [illegible], the
[illegible] debility, and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] its [illegible] appearance [illegible] in
the form of Odontalgia which in some instances
continued for several days.

But by far the most common of the irregular
[illegible] Bilious and Remittent
[illegible]. The [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ is the most frequent [illegible]
[illegible] Superintended [illegible]
[illegible] attacking this
[illegible], we had [illegible]
[illegible] of the digestive system, [illegible]
[illegible] quantities
of bile [illegible] with
the contents of the stomach [illegible] the first
[illegible]. The [illegible] invariably [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], I suppose, [illegible], which

[illegible]

The [illegible] I have, I think proved more
[illegible] in the [illegible] differs from that, but I
[illegible], is so adapted to the [illegible] of
[illegible] in [illegible] use, [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] is essentially the
[illegible] of the [illegible], as in the attempts of this
[illegible] and in [illegible] in situation of the [illegible]
[illegible] in connection with the Sing. Polygala
[illegible] considerably to its powers.

I refrain saying any thing of the other qualities
mentioned, in the commencement of this article, until
I shall come to the consideration of the one
just noticed, as I will not have much
that I have to say, in any one instance, even
my own, will arise from its use, either in substance
decoction or infusion alone; or in conjunction
with any other remedy. On the contrary I have

such it produces the very worst state of things, by render-
ing the stomach so irritable, as not only to reject the
bark, but every thing else. The administration of
lime-water and milk, and the application of a
blister over the epigastric region, will often be
found to restore tranquillity to the stomach, when
severely irritable from this or any other cause.
Infinitely less dangerous, in its results than
in its precursory forms of typhus, is the
form in which has been mentioned; it
occurs less frequently, than the preceding one, &
usually makes its appearance, among the poor
attacking for the most part, persons of a robust
athletic habit, though we sometimes see it in
others of an opposite character. The usual
symptoms of pneumonic inflammation
as pain in the side difficulty of breathing be added
to those which have been mentioned as attending
an incipient case of typhus, characterises an
attack of this particular form.

Contrary to what we usually see in typhus, we find the pulse often small, and have, indicating the presence of inflammatory action. Blood-letting practised with that caution and discrimination, which should invariably attend the practice of a Physician, will here do, as they do best, positive harm, if we be given the third or fourth day, for by now the action has sunk too low to admit of its use.

A large blister applied over the side, with a few expectorants of which Ipecac. is the best, generally completes the cure.

Which has since been found not secure in arresting the progress of the attack, and the patient only we shall then have to resort to the course before mentioned as applicable to the general form of pneumonia. It will be seen that I have not mentioned, the Vin emetic, the Muriatic, nor the Carbonic acids, Antipodes, Castor nor Musk among the remedies which have been found useful in this disease. I have never used any

of the acids as internal remedies, except the Sulphuric which answers exceedingly well in the convalescent state. The Castor I have never seen used, and can therefore say nothing of its utility; but I expect it will be found a feeble remedy when opposed to the Gigantic strides of Typhus.
Asafoetida would perhaps be found to answer tolerably well, if we were not in possession of more active remedies Either from my having employed Musk, as a dernier resort, its being spurious, or the inefficacy of the remedy; I have never been able (although I have given as high as sixty grains at a dose, in the low stages) in any one single case, to produce the least benefit what ever.
This Gentleman brings to a close, what I had to say of the rise and progress of Typhus Fever, as it appeared in the south western part of the state of Kentucky, during the winters, and springs of Eighteen hundred and seventeen, and eighteen, and the spring of Eighteen hundred, and nineteen.

At what time it first commenced its ravages I never have been able exactly to learn; though I believe it was in the Autumn of Eighteen hundred and seventeen; from which time, to the present month, it has continued, except in the Summer months, to prevail. During the months of June, July, and August; it is only seen ~~however~~, as an attendant on the last stages of the diseases, which occur during those months.